



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 12, 1915.

GALLAGHER'S RETIREMENT.

WHY PREPARE FOR WAR?

LABEL LAW VOID.

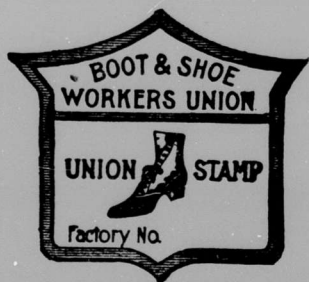
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

OUR BIRTHDAY.

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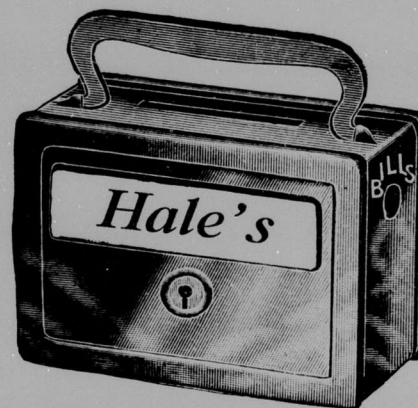
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Gallagher's Retirement



Andrew J. Gallagher last Friday evening retired from his office as president of the San Francisco Labor Council, having refused to accept a nomination for re-election.

In the capacity as executive officer, either president or secretary since 1907, Brother Gallagher has rendered most valuable and distinguished services to the Labor Council, all of its affiliated unions, and to the local as well as the general labor movement. Possessing ability, persistency and ideality of a high order, he made the period of his connection with the Council in an executive capacity easily the most progressive in its history.

It would be impossible even by mere reference to mention the many points in which important and far-reaching results in policies and achievements have been brought about during Brother Gallagher's incumbency. It speaks well for the spirit and composition of the membership constituting the Council, that in no time since his coming there, has it seriously opposed or to any degree failed to respond to the changes suggested and persistently carried out under Gallagher's supervision and guidance.

In 1907, the Council and its constituent unions were involved in the difficult and complex work of re-organizing and re-establishing the local trade unions upon the basis enjoyed previous to the earthquake and fire. A number of vexatious and formidable strikes were undertaken by aggressive and discontented unions. These strikes, though amply justified, were not always made at the proper time, and under conditions reasonably insuring success. With the exception of the carmen's strike, which was handled less by the officers of the labor movement than by the rank and file of interested unions, these strikes resulted generally favorably to the unions. Some of the unions had demonstrated great lack of discipline and co-ordination in their affairs. Hence, it became Gallagher's desire and task to establish thorough discipline, respect for authority in the councils or trade unions, and the upbuilding of a spirit of mutual assistance in all controversies with employers.

The great Los Angeles strike gave an opportunity to effect many new reforms and methods to establish the harmony required to bring about proper results in the larger mass movements of the organized workers.

The authority of international unions and of the American Federation of Labor was re-established on a sound basis, with the effect that in a few years nearly every union represented in the Council became re-affiliated with its proper international. The patience and energy required to accomplish these results can be appreciated only by those who took part in the struggles to incarnate the spirit of solidarity in the local organizations. Today, at his retirement, Brother Gallagher may safely rest assured that no local union or any considerable portion of organized labor in this city questions the authority of the American Federation of Labor to guide and declare the policies of organized labor.

The second, and still more difficult part, achieved under Gallagher's administration was to establish closer harmony and co-operation with strong departmental councils, and particularly the Building Trades Council, which, both in policy and strength, has contended for the honors and capacity of serving as a separate central body. Most of the friction of former periods has been removed and a new spirit of co-operation in all essential things is gradually permeating every branch of labor in San Francisco.

The third and even more conspicuous achievement largely due to the inspiration and policy of President Gallagher is the encouragement and provision for the Council's participation in the discussion and settling of public questions which directly, and, if indirectly, at least plainly affect, organized labor. As a result of this policy and his efforts to obtain information and disseminate it with a view to influence the action of public boards and officers, as well as the action of voters at the polls, the Council and its announced decisions command now more respect and attention than formerly, and it is in the estimation of the city government, the public press, and of the citizens at large, a question of importance as to the attitude of the Council on matters of general governmental policies and proposals.

As to his personal attributes, he has achieved general popularity for his courage, fairness and give-and-take frankness in debate and readiness at all times to bow to the will and decision of the majority. As a presiding officer he has enjoyed the confidence and support of every faction or individual opponent, as he at all times permitted free and full discussion.

While the Council loses his services as executive officer, it will retain him as a delegate, and therefore his influence for progress and the general good is expected to continue as before, wherefore the loss, while great in one sense, may prove compensated for in others. For it is valuable to retain in our councils a man of Gallagher's disposition and ability to serve his co-workers meritoriously without bossism or obstinacy in serving his individual desires.

Daniel Murphy, who succeeds to the presidency of the Council, has been in the trade union movement since boyhood and has taken an active part in its affairs, having been district organizer for the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for a number of years, and at present is president of the San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union.

Mr. Murphy is a firm believer in the policies of the American Federation of Labor, and in the performance of his duties as president of the Council will be guided by the principles laid down by that body in its laws and decisions. While in the very nature of things he can not hope to render, particularly during the early days of his incumbency, such services as his predecessor found it possible to give to the Council, it is altogether likely, in view of his past record, he will give a good account of his stewardship at the close of his term.

WHY PREPARE FOR WAR?

By Isaac Sharpless.

There are various reasons why the United States should not contract the disease of large armaments. It is a contagious disease and one with which the news of the present day infects certain classes of our citizens.

These classes are composed of (1) those who are connected with the army or navy, who give their time and scientific knowledge to the study of the past and future of war; (2) those who directly, or at second-hand, expect to profit commercially by a war or an armed peace, and (3) those honest patriots who really believe the various stories of expected attacks upon our national integrity or prosperity induced by the hate or avarice of other nations.

The first class is happily small, due to our peaceful traditions. Its members are, however, active and, in proportion to their numbers, influential. They have developed their subject into one of considerable interest and scientific expansion. They are intelligent and mostly sincere and patriotic. The second class need have little consideration. They are, as many Americans, after business profits, and if the preaching of the doctrines of war pays they will use their great influence upon public opinion, through the press, to fill their private coffers. There are more of them in the aggregate than one generally recognizes.

The third class is made up of men who are open to conviction and will ultimately determine the question. The following considerations may appeal to some of them:

It is not likely that any of the nations now at war in Europe will be ready to attack the United States for several decades. In the meantime any guns or gunboats we choose to make will be antiquated and a dead loss. These nations, let the war eventuate as it will, will be burdened with fearful taxes, with crippled industries, with abundant memories of the horrors of the battlefield and the suffering of the non-combatant part of the population. Nothing but the most flagrant attack by us, or a combination of conditions which no one can foresee, could induce one or a group of them to enter upon the tremendously expensive and probably uncertain and unprofitable task of an expedition against the United States. For a hundred years, except for the farcical Spanish naval journey to the West Indies, there has been no attack, and during the most of this time our preparations have been far less adequate than now.

Nor is there any more danger from Japan. Everyone who has felt the temper of the Japanese government and people is sure that neither interest nor desire exists for an American war, a war which would be without prospect of final success and would break them down with financial burdens they are in no condition to stand. If we would bring half the thought and influence to bear on our government to make it absolutely just and generous in our treatment of other nations, that some of us spend in fearful anticipations of what will never come, we will be immune from war for a generation ahead. These considerations might induce us at least to postpone our great expenditures till the lessons and the results of the present war are more clearly seen.

Again if we, as we hope, shall some time in the near future be able to act as a mediator and peacemaker among the warring nations, we must approach the issue with clean hands and free from the suspicion of ulterior motives. We must say to them in a voice which they will respect, that we have nothing to gain from them in the way of territory or national privileges. We have only a little army for police purposes and a navy not strong enough for aggression. We have made no preparations to grasp anything for ourselves.

We should, if they wish, willingly act as arbiter or simply provide the machinery for their own negotiations. We want, for the good of all, peace restored on a satisfactory, permanent basis, and we hope to gain for ourselves nothing but our share of the blessings which will follow this consummation. Only in this way can we do our duty.

If we begin to arm because we are behind in the race for armaments, there is no end to the process except a great war. With every increase abroad there will be a new cry for new appropriations here. The burden of taxation, now already being severely felt in certain quarters, will grow by leaps. Now two-thirds of our national expenditures go to warlike purposes, including pensions. This vast sum will be increased much more rapidly than our resources, and either added taxes or the withdrawal of aid from internal developments will follow. How much wiser to make our potential resources of use to our people and the world, food and clothing cheaper, wages better and more homes happy, than to go into this unproductive venture, which, as present conditions show, always ends in war!

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap," and beginning on a course of warlike preparation, with the general awakening of the military spirit and the contagious enthusiasm which will follow, fanned by our increasing army and navy followers, and the commercial interests, will put us in such a condition that on the least provocation we will place our equipment in action. Armaments mean war. Dependence upon justice means peace and we shall reap as we shall sow.

What then are the duties of American citizens in this crisis?

To develop a universal feeling, to allay race and national prejudices and suspicions which often ripen into war.

To cultivate a judicial attitude which will take the viewpoint of an alien nation and appreciate its reasonable demands.

To limit commercial ambitions and methods, both individual and national, to such an extent as to recognize the just rights and proper desires of others.

To discourage the military spirit in our men and boys, the growth of a military class, the development of military and naval equipment in our nation.

To base our moral ideals upon the New Testament and have faith that they will carry us through even when we can not clearly see the future way.

To nourish within ourselves and our neighbors the Christian spirit, so that as far as in us lies there can be no war; to do our full duty by moral methods and then trust to the care and providence of God.

CHANGED VIEWPOINT.

The spectacle of a singularly gentle and harmless man, protected by a special guard when he appeared as a witness before the Industrial Commission, comes as a shock to our sense of personal liberty. But had John D. Rockefeller, Jr., shown the same spirit at the beginning of the Colorado mining trouble that he now displays, there would have been no occasion for the special guard. He now says that if a formulated statement of the trouble is presented to him he will give it careful consideration. Better even than that, however, is the fact that he has already met for friendly discussion some of the principal persons connected with the Colorado struggle. Particularly striking was his invitation to "Mother" Jones to a meeting in his office, in order that each might be brought to appreciate the other's point of view.

This is not the position that he took at the beginning of the trouble. He then waived all responsibility, saying that he had put in charge

able men in whom he had faith, and upon whom he relied for fair dealing to all. He posed then as a man standing at any cost for American liberty, as willing, indeed, to sacrifice his whole financial investment, rather than yield the right of any man to work for whom he pleased, upon such terms as he might choose. And he continued to shirk all responsibility while a state government was broken down by predatory interests, men and women murdered, and untold suffering caused.—"The Public."

Had I not lived with Mirabeau I never should have known all that can be done in one day, or, rather, in an interval of twelve hours. A day to him was of more value than a week or a month to others. Tomorrow to him was not the same impostor as to most others.—Pierre Dumont.

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ANDREW J. GALLAGHER
Retiring President



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BARBAROUS MIAMI. (American Economic League.)

Miami, Florida, has a city council which is apparently unaware that the Dark Ages came to an end some time ago. There is no other explanation in sight of its passage of an ordinance compelling every man between 21 and 55 years of age to pay a "street tax." It does not matter how poor the man may be, it does not matter that the State, through refusal to properly tax land values, has deprived him of a chance to work, it does not matter that he already pays in rent to a private landlord full value for all the benefits he gets out of government, and it does not matter that any lack of revenue from which the town may suffer is due to allowing these landlords to keep in their pockets the money they collect from tenants for the privilege of enjoying the benefits of government. He must pay the tax just the same or go to jail. Poll taxes are by no means unknown even in this age, but the more enlightened States have abolished them, while in most places where they still exist there is no other penalty for non-payment than disfranchisement. But Miami sets the pace by imprisoning the man who tries to avoid such robbery.

How this barbarous ordinance is working may be seen in the following from the Miami "Metropolis" of December 30th:

"Failure to pay their street tax brought several negroes into court today. Leon Johnson was sent to jail for ten days until someone could go to his house and get the \$3 which he said he had there. K. Knowles wanted to pay his tax on the installment plan, but since he had the money was ordered to hand it all over at once, which he did in court. A. McPherson has a wife and six children to support so he was released on condition that he pay the tax next week."

Kind of the court, was it not, to wait a week before compelling a poor laborer to deprive his family of hard earned and badly needed money! And what does the community give the laborer in return for this tax? Not a thing.

If there is any missionary to the heathen looking for a new field in which to work, Miami, Florida, would be a good place, and its councilmen and judges the subjects most in need of his preaching.

DALE LEAVES STOCKTON.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the American and the State Federations of Labor, has received notice withdrawing him from the Stockton field.

Mr. Dale has been instructed to report at the headquarters of the State Federation in San Francisco Tuesday for assignment to other fields.

Organizer Dale was sent to Stockton early last year when the late strife between the Merchants' Manufacturers' & Employers' Association and organized labor began. He has been here continuously on the job ever since. He was one of labor's conference committee of three which met a similar committee from the employers and agreed upon the terms under which peace was brought about. Since the settlement he has served on the arbitration board.

Mr. Dale has won many warm personal friends in Stockton.

Firm, level headed, cool, he was respected by employer and union man.

"There are lots of mighty fine people in Stockton and I hate to leave them," says Dale. "Things are now in pretty fair shape, however, and my presence is no longer necessary. Another will be appointed to take my place on the conference board."—Stockton "Record."

The importunities and perplexities of business are softness and luxury compared with the incessant cravings of vacancy and the unsatisfactory expedients of idleness.—Dr. Johnson.

LABEL LAW VOID.

The California Supreme Court Monday voided the action of Mayor Rolph in refusing to sign a contract with the Neal Publishing Company for the city printing of 1913, and issued a writ of mandate compelling him to append his signature to the contract.

In issuing the writ, the court declared void a resolution of the Board of Supervisors that all city printing must bear the union label, on the ground that the resolution is in conflict with the competitive bidding and monopoly clauses of the City Charter.

As a result of this decision, an amendment to the City Charter providing for the printing by union labor of all municipal publications will be offered to the voters at the next municipal election. To finance a campaign for the passage of this amendment, members of the allied printing trades are to be assessed.

In its decision Monday the court also held that the Charter amendment providing that a day of eight hours, with a wage of \$3, must prevail in all work done for the city, is void, save where the city is the direct employer of the labor employed in the work.

The decision means that firms manufacturing articles for the city cannot be compelled to employ the eight-hour day nor to pay a wage of \$3.

In 1912 the Board of Supervisors awarded to the Neal Publishing Company of this city a contract for the 1913 printing work. Subsequently the Neal Company employed non-union pressmen. Mayor Rolph refused to affix his name to the contract, on the ground that there was a supervisory resolution calling for union labor on city printing.

Judge Seawell declared the resolution void. The District Court of Appeals overturned the decision, and now the Supreme Court in turn reverses the District Court and sustained Judge Seawell.

BOOST.

By George Matthew Adams.

There are a great many people on this earth that we don't need and that we wish we could just easily push off. Knockers, for instance. There is a difference between a knocker and a kicker. Sometimes people kick to a good purpose. But a knocker is a knocker—a pest and a destroyer. Here is the way to push the knockers into oblivion—

Boost!

Boost your town. Boost your business. Boost your friends. Boost your ideas. Boost everything that helps you. Be a booster and you can't help but be a builder.

Boost!

The man who boosts is a leader. He is always followed by a crowd. His philosophy at once becomes contagious. And he leaves a trail of boosters in his path. While those who follow him cut his name into bronze.

Boost!

When you don't know what else to do—boost. It makes little odds what you boost so long as you boost something. Once you form the habit you need have no fear for lack of things to boost. They will spring up from every direction.

Boost!

If you want to be happy—boost. If you want to get higher in the world—boost. The busiest and wisest men that live will be glad to listen to you if you are a booster. Learn the knack of boosting. It's a great knack—more important than any "pull," or "influence"—and it's bigger than money.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spent altogether three days, January 25th, 26th and 27th, testifying before the Commission on Industrial Relations. To most of the questions relating to affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company his answers were either pleas of ignorance or were otherwise evasive. It developed that although the younger Rockefeller had testified that his father had received but \$371,000 in dividends on his Colorado stock in twelve years he had, as bondholder received \$8,889,000, in interest during that period. In regard to industrial unrest he admitted in his closing testimony that he had observed signs of it, but he knew of no remedy. [See current volume, page 105.]

Ivy Lee, publicity agent of the Colorado operators, testified on January 27th. His matter had been sent to about 40,000 persons at the expense of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In one of the bulletins sent out the statement was made that for nine weeks' work Frank J. Hayes, of the Mine Workers' Union, had received for salary and expenses \$5720 or \$90 a day. John McLennan, another union official, \$4152 or \$66 a day, and Mother Jones, \$2668, or \$42 a day. Mr. Lee admitted that these statements were untrue, that instead of being payments for nine weeks they were for a year. He had endeavored to have correction made, he said, before sending it out, but had failed.

Robert Fulton Cutting testified on January 28th. He is active in the counsels of the New York Trades School, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Bureau for Municipal Research. To the last named organization he said John D. Rockefeller gives \$70,000 a year. Asked if this was not conditional on the bureau adopting Mr. Rockefeller's views he said that the trustees hold the same views as Mr. Rockefeller, but that if they had not held these views they would not have gotten the money. Reverend Dr. John Haynes Holmes testified that he did not think any man had an ethical right to own \$100,000,000 and anyone who did should turn it over to the State. He said further that "The problem of expending a large fortune accumulated by labor and brains of other men is one of the arguments against accumulating it."

John D. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers, testified on January 29th after a personal interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He referred to the ignorance of Mr. Rockefeller made manifest in his testimony, and declared it was the very philanthropy of such as he which caused unrest. This philanthropy, Mr. Lawson described as:

"Health for China, a refuge for birds, food for Belgians, pensions for New York widows, university training for the elect—and never a thought or a dollar for thousands of men, women and children who starved in Colorado; for the widows robbed of husbands, children of their fathers. There are thousands of Mr. Rockefeller's employees in Colorado who wish to God they were in Belgium to be fed, or a bird to be tenderly cared for."

Mr. Lawson recounted the different events of which Mr. Rockefeller had professed ignorance. The militia, in the mine owners' pay, had crushed the strike of 1903-4 by violating every known constitutional right which a citizen was thought to possess. Men were herded in bull pens, the writ of habeas corpus suspended and hundreds loaded on cars and dumped in the desert without food or water; a governor elected by 15,000, unseated and a man not voted for made governor; finally a blacklist which gave the men choice between starvation or exile. In summing up Mr. Lawson declared:

"The causes of industrial unrest are not to be removed by promises of endless investigations or

sudden willingness to hold conferences. They lie in:

"The treatment of free men as chattels to be disposed of by deed and will.

"Absentee landlordism.

"The theft of natural resources, or in:

"Indifference to the necessities and aspirations of those who toil in the dark for the benefit of those in the light."

Amos Pinchot testified that under present conditions he believed labor organizations necessary to prevent capital from crushing labor. Labor is restless, he said, because there are more men than jobs, which is due to the locking up of the resources of the earth. He instanced the monopoly of coal lands, iron ore, and timber lands, quoting men in the business. He endorsed Mr. Ford's statement that "the government should own the mines and other natural resources, which are the foundation of industry and labor." He did not believe the Golden Rule would work where one side to the controversy had all the power. Mr. Pinchot thought the great foundations had a bad influence in spite of the best intentions. He charged a part of the press, and particularly the news agencies, with being unfair to labor. He opposed the entrance of the government into competitive business.

POSITIONS OPEN.

Civil service examinations will be held here at an early date. Application blanks and information relative to these examinations may be obtained at room 241, postoffice building.

The examinations will be for the purpose of filling the following positions:

Designing engineer (male), \$2000-\$3000 per annum, Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.; assistant in city marketing investigations (male or female), \$1400 to \$1800 per annum, office of Markets and Rural Organization, Washington, D. C.; assistant in boys' and girls' agricultural club work (male or female), \$1800 to \$2700 per annum for service in the field; consulting mining engineer (male), \$3000 to \$3600, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; chief of training school (female), Government Hospital for the Insane, \$1200 per annum; trained nurse (female), Panama Canal service, \$65 monthly; field matron (female), \$600 to \$840 per annum, India service; expert mechanic (male), \$1400 to \$1800, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; food and drug inspector (male), \$1400 to \$2000, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture; file lace maker (female), \$600, Indian service; fireman, Bureau of Standards, \$720; junior laboratory helper (male), \$480 to \$540, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; physical laboratory helper (male), \$600 to \$720, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

By Edwin W. Wheat.

When comrades meet, and comrades greet,
Though language, customs, race, divide them,
Yet are they friends—aye, more than friends;
The comrade spirit dwells inside them.

It thrills the heart! It is a part
Of that glad life we all are seeking,
When man in man a brother man
Sees always. 'Tis a prophet speaking.

Foretelling days when Right shall raise
O'erheavy loads from shoulders weary;
When Life and Light shall render bright
The million hearts now dark and dreary.

It speaks the hope of those who grope
In darkness deep, yet know the breaking
Of dawn is nigh, whose hope runs high
Knowing that man's but in the making.

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at price asked—TEN dollars down and a dollar a month per acre; your choice of 5000 acres now being divided into ten and twenty acre plots; railroad through property; good schools, fine roads, best class of neighbors; unexcelled climate and cheap irrigation system; deep, rich, red, leaf mold soil; adjacent population of 12,000 and big local payroll afford fine market for all products; packing plant; cannery; creamery; perfect for Bartlett pears, prunes, cherries, English walnuts, market gardening, berries, hogs, poultry and dairying; splendid demonstration farm on property; priced for quick action at \$40 to \$75 an acre.

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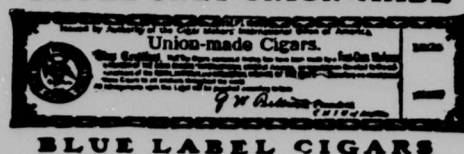
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CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

By Jack Williams.

Charter Amendment No. 2, dealing with the printing industry, which comes before the electors next March, if passed will not only assist a prominent branch of the city's industry but will hasten on that period to which earnest union men and women are eagerly turning their eyes. That period when the franchise will have first say in the wage systems that makes for industrial peace and well-being.

Of all the forms of inconsistency, ignorance and diffidence that face labor problems today none assume such a debit as that incurred in the sacrifice of the most powerful asset labor has ever held under control—the union label.

Earnest, consistent men and women can not understand why there is so much indifference concerning the union label, when it is so plain that it would be such a great lifting force if its principles were only lived up to. If there were any disadvantages to the workers in demanding the union label on purchases, then there might be reasonable grounds for the laxity of the demand, but such is not the case.

Unorganized labor must yield to the dictum of designing capital in all of its tyrannous methods, but the organized worker is free from such coercion.

More and more are we becoming alive to the fact that unionism partakes of no sectarian character, but is a collective whole. A something that blooms forth in proportion to its seeding capacity. Every advance made at the polls in the interest of union labor means the advance of that day looked for by all earnest leaders and thinkers in the industrial world.

Were we as attentive to the franchise as we are to matters of less import the problems of the unemployed would be easy of solution. John Mitchell, in front of the Federal Industrial Commission, truly stated the case when he said "simply absurd" to the ideas of the Rockefeller-Carnegie method of curing labor's ills.

We, with him, agree that we will need to use power as they did in their transactions. Considering the enormous vote of the people, the power they hold in comparison to capital is as a lake to the ocean. That enormous power lies in the union label. Use it!

The silent little sticker on the city's printing means death to extortion, it means justice to the workers in that branch of the county's necessities and a sure guarantee of freedom from the calamities that have followed the printing industry for the past few years. Also, it means in a wider sense the consolidation of labor's interests along all lines of industrial endeavor.

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has the fight in hand and has organized its forces under the head of a publicity agent who will direct the committee in address before the various unions.

Brother union men and union sisters: Forget all other arrangements and be at the polls on that day when the most valuable asset, the most powerful weapon in the hands of labor will have its fight for existence.

What is my next duty? What is the thing that lies nearest me? That belongs to your every-day history. No one can answer that question but yourself. Your next duty is just to determine what your next duty is. Is there nothing you neglect? Is there nothing you know you ought not to do? You would know your duty, if you thought in earnest about it, and were not ambitious of great things.—George Macdonald.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration.

UNION BIDDERS WIN.

In awarding contracts for books and printing for the city of San Francisco for the remaining months of the fiscal year, the Board of Supervisors Monday eliminated from consideration the bids of all but union firms using the label of the Allied Printing Trades.

This was done at the suggestion of Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, who bitterly opposed awarding any contract to the Neal Publishing Company, one of the bidders, because it has not the right to use the union label.

It was brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors that the Supreme Court had declared void a resolution of the Board of Supervisors remanding the union label on all city printing, and had issued a writ of mandate compelling Mayor Rolph to sign a contract for printing with the Neal Publishing Company, that firm being the lowest bidder for the work for 1913.

The decision of the Supreme Court, however, was ignored by the Board of Supervisors, which eliminated the bid of the Neal Publishing Company and awarded the contracts to union firms using the label of the Allied Printing Trades for other work.

The Board of Supervisors has already approved a proposed charter amendment making compulsory the use of the union label on all city printing. This amendment will be submitted to the people at the special charter election to be held on March 16th.

A SURPRISING TALE.

If ex-President Taft were to come out with an indorsement of the recall of judges it would take one's breath away, would it not? Well, he has not done it and in all probability never will. But here is a story about as surprising:

Land monopoly in West Virginia has repeatedly been the cause of turmoil and disorder, in addition to misery and destitution resulting from the poverty it breeds. It is only recently that in behalf of the coal land monopolists constitutional rights of laborers were disregarded, such as the right of peaceable assembly, of free speech, free press, and of trial by jury. It is further to be remembered that much of this occurred under the administration of the present Governor Hatfield, and was largely the work of militia officers under his command. Might one reasonably look to such a Governor for recommendations of progressive ideas? How many would expect him to warn his party members against reactionary tendencies and to urge them to "recognize the progressive spirit of our party?" Would it not be surprising to see him urge upon the Legislature submission of amendments providing for State ownership of lands forfeited by delinquent taxpayers, for classification of property for taxation, for the initiative, referendum and recall, for the short ballot, for woman suffrage, and other measures indicating extreme progressive tendencies?

But truth is stranger than fiction. Governor Hatfield has made these very recommendations to the Legislature at its present session. He is urging the measures that will make it possible for the State to free itself from the predatory interests that oppress its people and have brought disgrace upon it.

It is not clear whether this means that the Governor has only now come to see what the State needs, or whether he has always seen it, but did not feel it advisable to make any move.

Examples of extreme changes from most reactionary positions to very advanced ones, have occurred in history before, although not frequently. Is Governor Hatfield's case one of these?

We need none of us be disturbed if we cannot wield another's weapons; but our own must not rust.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Industrial Accident Commission

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915.

Have love! Not love for one alone,
But man as man thy brother call;
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

—Schiller.

Today is the one hundred and ninth anniver-
sary of the birth of one of the grandest characters
in all history—Abraham Lincoln.

Charter amendment No. 2, to be voted upon at
the election next month, is worthy of the support
of every citizen who believes the laborer is
worthy of his hire. This amendment provides for
the union label on all city printing and will be
opposed by every interest which favors driving
down wages.

After a career of more than sixteen years the
Rochester "Labor Journal" announced in its last
issue that it would suspend publication. It was
a privately owned labor paper and the stock-
holders could not stand the financial strain im-
posed by the hard times of the past year. To
make a labor paper pay is no small task for any
man.

State Printer Robert L. Telfer is in favor of
printing all high school books in the State office
as well as those for the lower grades. He says
by so doing the cost could be reduced one-half.
He also desires that these books should be dis-
tributed free to students under conditions similar
to those existing in the grammar schools.

The often repeated assertion that the literacy
test was designed solely to keep out aliens is not
true. The purpose was to keep out ignorant
aliens because they are more dangerous to the
welfare of the workers already here than are
those who can pass the test. However, the fail-
ure of the lower House to override the veto
settles the question so far as this session of Con-
gress is concerned.

The world savers who led the secession from
the United Garment Workers of America and
amalgamated with the Brais crowd of the tailors
made sure that they personally will be safe by
annexing themselves to salaries of \$50 per week.
But then, of course, the money taken from the
pockets of the membership will go to support
heroic souls who should be taken care of as a
matter of duty. Truly the more we see of the
syndicalists the more we become convinced that
no person with a brain tangled enough to believe
in such an absurd theory is fit to be a part of the
labor movement.

-:- Our Birthday -:-

With this issue the "Labor Clarion" begins its fourteenth year in the field of labor journalism. How well it has fulfilled its mission of promoting the welfare of the toiler is amply attested by the fact that the year just closed has been the most successful in its entire career, as well as by the respected position it occupies among the labor journals of the world, and through the deference shown it by all classes in its home community.

The conduct of the paper has been such as to command the respect of friend and foe alike. To build up it has worked unceasingly. In the process of tearing down it has taken little part. Never has it sought to destroy any structure, good or bad, without pointing the way to a better one to replace it, because the faith has been strong that there is some good even in bad things if but we take the pains to ferret it out.

We have watched with a critical eye the progress and development of the American Federation of Labor, and while that great labor body may have made some mistakes as it swung round the circuit of the years, on the whole its conduct has been such as to increase our faith in the wisdom of its policies and the effectiveness of its methods in promoting the interests of the wage workers of the North American continent. There have been criticisms of the policies of the American Federation of Labor by well-meaning and sincere men, particularly with the policy of rigidly adhering to trade autonomy and assuming the position of adviser and friend rather than that of dictator and ruler, but the "Labor Clarion" has always maintained, in the light of the past history of labor's struggles for emancipation from the chains that held it in the grip of drudgery and misery, that the policy was a sound one and better suited to the needs of the wage worker in his efforts to improve his lot than would be the mandatory and dictatorial policy advocated by the critics of the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

It is doubtless true that a wise and honest dictator might better govern the movement than can the great mass of the membership, but we are living in a democratic age—in an age where men place a high value upon freedom and independence, and where they are better satisfied with a government of their own, bungling and incompetent as it may be, than with the rule of the iron hand even of a benevolent despot. Satisfied independence is the thing sought after by every lover of democracy, and by none with a more ardent craving than the wage workers of our country in particular, but of the wide world in general. Then why should the policy which has enabled us to reach our present position of freedom, independence and comfort, meager as they are, be changed for a policy which has been repudiated by the world's best minds because of its hurtful tendencies?

On this day, starting on our fourteenth year, we feel that better advice than the admonition to stick to the policies and principles which have been tried and found true could not be given to the hosts of toil.

The "Labor Clarion" as its contribution to the struggle for better things can but announce that it will in the future, as in the past, stand firm and fearless for the rights of the men and women of labor. Come what may we will be found always battling for justice, freedom and progress, and against wrong, despotism and retrogression.

Fluctuating Sentiments

"Women to wear hats that shut up like men's this summer," is a headline in a daily paper. We had been led to believe that not even a woman's hat could be shut up, but still it may be true.

The old worship of military heroes must pass. The new recognition of heroes of peace must grow. The old worship of riches and title must pass. The new recognition of poor and humble men and women of goodness and service, must grow. The standards of honor are changing.

If the European war does nothing else for this country it will force us to manufacture many things we formerly imported from the warring nations. When we start to manufacturing these articles it is not probable we will ever cease to do so, and the gain to American labor will be of a permanent character. There is no incentive to progress half so potent as necessity.

If the union label is worth anything to the labor movement surely it is worth the slight inconvenience of demanding it on purchases, and it is quite generally conceded by thoughtful persons that it is a most powerful instrument for good when properly used. Do your duty by making it even more powerful in the future than in the past.

If we are to believe the advocates of militarism, the conquest of the United States by some of the great military powers would be such a simple task that they may take possession of the country some morning before breakfast. A few thousand miles of ocean over which millions of men must be transported is nothing to bother the militarists who have war materials to sell.

"I helped a blind man across a crowded street, and lo! I was cleanly across myself as well—his cane had found a mudhole that I did not see." Don't let the notion run away with you that you are only helping the other fellow when you demand the union label on your purchases, because you are also helping yourself. Better conditions for others mean also better conditions for you, and the union label produces better conditions if the demand is strong enough.

Of approximately every five hundred persons in the United States in 1910, there was one an inmate of an insane asylum. The exact figures expressed in a recent report of the Census Bureau, state that in a typical community of 200,000 persons, equally divided as to sex, 208 of the males and 200 of the females would be found in the insane asylums. In the course of a year, 72 males and 60 females would be admitted to the asylums. In 1880 the total number of inmates in insane asylums in the United States included 20,635 males and 20,307 females. Thirty years later the number of male inmates had increased to 98,695, and the number of female inmates to 80,096. The excess of men among admissions in 1910 indicated a still further increase in the proportion, namely, 128 males to 100 females. An analysis of these admissions as to the specific forms of insanity involved brings to light the interesting fact that if alcoholic psychosis and general paralysis are deducted, the proportion of the sexes is practically the same. The diseases mentioned, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," would seem to be those which, generally, are the result of dissipation. Alcohol and syphilis again established their superiority as man's most dangerous allied foes.

Wit at Random

The boss asked the Irishman who claimed to be good on figures:

"How many shirts can you get out of a yard?"

He replied:

"That depends on whose yard you get into."

A New England mother had come upon her eight-year-old son enjoying a feast whereof the components were jam, butter, and bread.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. "It's economical; the piece of bread does for both."

"Why do Indians wear feathers?" demanded Mrs. Wombat, as she viewed a highly decorated brave.

"I dunno," responded Mr. Wombat. "Why do you wear 'em?"—Kansas City "Journal."

"What are you cutting out of the paper?"

"An item about a California man securing a divorce because his wife went through his pockets."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Put it in my pocket."

A rich New Yorker had been giving some East Side street urchins a day at the beach once a year, the feature of the trip being an ocean bath.

As the patron stood by the car watching the happy little fellows get on, he noticed one especially dirty little boy, and said:

"How is it you are so dirty, son?"

"Please, sir," answered the boy, "I missed the cars for the beach last year."

Franklin Matthews represented a newspaper during the Russo-Japanese war, and one day succeeded in breaking through the news censorship and reaching Field Marshal Oyama. The interview was brief but extremely courteous, and the jubilant correspondent hurried back to prepare the story for his paper. In the course of it he used this expression: "Marshal Oyama is a brick."

The letter was duly passed along to the official translator, and presently Captain Kanaka of the marshal's personal staff, called upon the correspondent.

"Marshal Oyama presents his compliments," said the captain suavely, "and regrets to inform the esteemed correspondent that his honorable letter cannot be forwarded as written."

"Why, what's wrong with it?" cried the amazed war scribe.

Captain Kanaka explained with polite gravity: "Marshal Oyama," he said, "objects to having the great American public regard him as baked mud."

For that is what the extremely literal translator had made of "brick."

"Why don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

"I can't even pay rent on this miserable hole."

"Well, since you can't pay rent, why not get something better?"—St. Louis "Times."

Scribbler—I've a poem here advocating peace.

Editor—I suppose that you honestly and sincerely desire peace?

Scribbler—Yes, sir.

Editor—Then burn the poem.—Boston "Transcript."

Miscellaneous

THE EXPOSITION.

By J. J. Galvin.

California.

"California, Wondrous Beauty,"

Swells the chorus on the breeze,

"You today will wed Prospero,

Chieftain of the Western Seas."

In your infancy we spoiled you,

Pampered all your baby wiles;

You could make us do your bidding,

Change our musings into smiles.

In your girlhood as coquettish

As the moonbeam on the lake,

You had courtiers by the legion—

Slaves who followed in your wake.

As a sparkling debutante,

Rounding into womanhood,

You were crowned the fairest daughter

In the dazzling sisterhood.

You were stricken then with sorrow—

Sorrow often seeks the best—

In your own loved San Francisco,

Queenliest city of the west.

Your possessions all had vanished,

Desolation rent the air;

Fire and earthquake—dread disaster—

Piles of ruins everywhere.

As the sun in haughty splendor,

Shines the weakling clouds to shame,

You were lifted from your anguish

By the glory of your name.

In your jewel case were treasures—

Souvenirs of days of yore—

And they builded up your city

Loftier, grander, than before.

Now, as matron, we'll adore you;

You have passed the crucial flame;

And each coming generation

Will add luster to your fame.

California, how we love thee!

We have waited long for this.

Now we give you to Prospero,

Lover with the magic kiss.

The Rejoicing.

The glad call from Shasta's mountain

Reaches San Diego's strand,

Over hilltops, down the valleys,

Echoing music through the land.

From the halls at Sacramento,

O'er eschscholtzia-dotted green,

Rolls the cheer to San Francisco,

Where has dwelt the Regent Queen.

Raise the Bear Flag at Sonoma,

Chime your bells, San Gabriel,

Capistrano, San Fernando,

Soledad, and El Carmel.

Light the shrine at old Dolores,

Sing your mass, San Luis Rey,

Santa Clara, Santa Barbara,

San Rafael and Monterey.

Gentle friars of St. Francis,

With your peaceful, manly charms,

You did more for California

Than all Spanish men-at-arms.

Ye Franciscans, brown-robed padres,

Bright in mind and strong in health,

Laid securely the foundation

Of our prosperous commonwealth.

From the tower on Tamalpais,

Looking through the Golden Gate,

May be seen the fleets of nations

Hastening to the wedding fete.

Keep the Golden Gate wide open,

Let all banners be unfurled;

California sends her greeting

To the peoples of the world.

VINDICATE HENRY GEORGE.

Landlordism is a widespread institution in the United States.

The last census shows that more than half of the homes in the country are rented outright and that only 29 per cent are owned free from mortgage.

In the fifty cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, 74 per cent of the homes are rented and only 13 per cent are owned free of incumbrance.

In New York City more than 88 per cent of homes are rented and only 3½ per cent owned free.

In Chicago 73.8 are rented and only 12 per cent owned free.

In Philadelphia conditions are practically the same.

In the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago there are 4905 homes and only 105 of them are owned free.

In New York City, in the Eighth Assembly District of Manhattan, there are but six homes owned free, while 11,962 are rented.

In the year 1880, 25 per cent of the farms were operated by tenants. In 1910 the percentage had increased to 37 per cent. Only 42 per cent of farms worked by their nominal owners were free of incumbrance.

In seven States a majority of the farms are worked by tenants. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. These contain 29 per cent of all farms in the Union.

In twenty-four other States rented and mortgaged farms combined exceed those owned free from mortgage.

In only seventeen States are a majority of farms owned free, and these contain but 22 per cent of all farms in the Union. They are Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

The most striking examples of growing landlordism is to be found in Oklahoma. It is only 26 years since the first lands in that State were opened to settlement by white citizens and only 21 years since the first of these settlers were able to get title to their lands. Yet in this State, which so few years ago was a State of small landed proprietors, only 24 per cent of farms are worked by owners who hold free of incumbrance.

This tendency is not surprising when it is remembered that farm land values more than doubled in the decade from 1900 to 1910. That such rise in land values must result in increase of landlordism was shown more than thirty years ago by Henry George. In the chapter of Social Problems, entitled "The American Farmer," he shows how in England increasing land values changed the farmers, a majority of whom in 1685 owned the lands they cultivated, into tenants. Then he added: "This process must go on in the United States as land rises in value." And further he said, "The typical American farmer, the cultivator of a small farm of which he is the owner, is the product of conditions under which labor is dear and land is cheap. As these conditions change, labor becoming cheap and land becoming dear, he must pass away as he has passed in England." . . . "So far from it being to the interest of the working farmer to defend private property in land, its continued recognition means that his children, if not himself, shall lose all right whatever in their native soil; shall sink from the condition of free men to that of serfs."

Henry George's reasoning was clear enough to have made needless the practical demonstration of its correctness, which the census returns produce. His reasoning as to the remedy needed is no less clear.

LIBEL BY TRADE UNION.

United Mine Workers of America v. Cromer, presents the unusual case of a trade union being held for libel. The publication complained of, printed in the United Mine Workers' "Journal," was as follows: "The strike breakers in our little strike here are not practical men. They are here to defeat our purpose. They will not be desirable when we return to work, and will be ordered peremptorily by their employer to move on, go elsewhere, over to Indiana, Illinois, etc., to again illegitimately enjoy benefits and conditions established by union, good and honest men. Believing that it behooves us to keep you readers informed as to who these men are, we are concluding with a list of the names of the detestable scabs and blacklegs whom we want you to be continually on the lookout for." Cromer's name was one of those following the above article. He instituted an action in the circuit court of Laurel county, Kentucky, and recovered judgment against the United Mine Workers of America for \$500. On appeal to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky it was claimed that suit could not be maintained against a voluntary association. While recognizing this fact as a rule, the court said that, in order to take advantage of the non-liability to action, it was necessary that proper objections be taken in the lower court, but, as this had not been done, such a defense was waived. The court also held that the language used was libelous per se and affirmed the judgment.

GILTHORPE DEAD.

William J. Gilthorpe, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Boiler Makers' Union, and who was retired with a pension by the convention in San Francisco last year, died at Mendon, La., January 9th. After retiring from office last fall Brother Gilthorpe and his wife went South for the purpose of spending the winter in a warmer climate. He was enjoying the change and in good health and spirits until a short time before his death. Since he had retired from active duty and could take it easy his friends confidently expected he would live many more years to enjoy his honors and emoluments.

Brother Gilthorpe was one of the oldest in point of service, of any international officer of the labor movement, having served continuously from the consolidation of the old national and international in June, 1893, and was secretary of the old international with headquarters at New Orleans, previous to that time; he further bore the distinction of being among the first of any national or international officer being retired with pay.

"The whole system of a people crowing over its military triumphs had far better be dispensed with, both on account of the ill-blood that it helps to keep fermenting among the nations, and because it operates as an accumulative inducement to future generations to aim at a kind of glory, the gain of which has generally proved more ruinous than its loss."—Hawthorne (in "Our Old Home").

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves. To break our own record, to outstrip our yesterdays by todays, to bear our trials more beautifully than we ever dreamed we could, to whip the tempter inside and out as we never whipped him before, to give as we never have given, to do our work with more force and a finer finish than ever; this is the true idea; to get ahead of ourselves.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 9, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Claude Meinert, cornet; E. Harkness, violin; George Weinman, violin; Mrs. E. P. Allen, piano.

Transfers depoisted: W. R. Burnham, Local 20, Denver; Geo. Coopers, Local 153, San Jose; Chas. H. Hatfield, Local 241, Butte; Walter Lewis, Local 570, Redwood City; John Shippilitti, Local 71, Memphis; Bertram Colville, V. Feusconero, Guido Tuzi, Local 47, Los Angeles.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Mrs. J. Heaton, Local 39, Kenosha, Wis.

The Alameda County Branch held its annual election at headquarters, 12th and Broadway, Oakland, February 4th, and the following officers were elected for 1915: President, Geo. E. Williams; vice-president, A. D. V. Pacheco; secretary, J. H. Cray; executive committee—F. N. Barney, J. P. MacNamara; sergeant-at-arms, E. B. Jordan.

The board of directors has appointed J. W. Campbell and J. Atkins to handle the agitation work, one for each side of the bay. Members are requested to lend all possible assistance to the new appointees.

H. P. Kamler is confined to his home with a severe case of la grippe.

THAT SINFUL PRINTER.

Unobserved and unannounced the president of a church society entered the composing room just in time to hear these words issue from the mouth of the boss printer:

"Billy, go to the Devil and tell him to finish that 'murder' he began this morning. Then 'kill William Bryan's Youngest Grandchild,' and dump the 'Sweet Angel of Mercy' into the hell-box. Then make up that 'Naughty Parisian Actress' and lock up 'The Lady in Her Boudoir.'"

Horried the good woman fled from that place of sin and now her children wonder why they are not allowed to play with the printer's youngster.

A people's statues—their choice, or the choice imposed upon them, of the men to be publicly honored, are important and influential. Yet there is hardly any matter where the world is so backward, where it so seldom shows a high degree of enlightenment, where it is so often barbarous or snobbish. The case in our national capital is notable. The streets and squares of Washington swarm with statues, but it is no exaggeration to say that three-quarters of them are of generals and admirals, and most of these are men of whom even the high-school boys of the city know but little. There is next to nothing among them to remind the visitor from Mars or from Maryland that the nation of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin—whose judgment of war and of the proper prominence of the soldier in their new Republic is remembered by some of us—ever produced a poet or historian, a scholar or teacher, a painter or sculptor, a philosopher or philanthropist, a statesman or a man of science worthy of notice, or that up to date it really honors, enough to spend any money to show it, any vocation save the warrior's. It is the measure of our barbarism. Yet what opportunities and beckonings our rich American history and our national capital offer for the sculptor and the man of wealth and the proud nation! . . . I am thinking of the things which are there and ought not to be, and of the things which ought to be there and are not.—Edwin D. Mead.

GETTING IN JAIL.

If things keep on as they have been going for the past few years, it will be much easier for an American citizen to go to jail and stay there than it will be to keep out of jail. Every now and then some individual or some clique hobs up with a brand new plan for turning some of us into criminals. The number of new ways for getting a man into jail is surprising. Wisconsin has its "eugenics law," which makes it a felony for a couple to marry without undergoing a physical examination. The Illinois Legislature, at its present session, will gravely consider the passage of a similar criminal statute. Other States are being asked to pass laws making it a felony for a citizen to have any liquor in his home, even for medicinal purposes. One State has a law against dancing the tango. The Indiana anti-cigarette law never has been repealed, and the State has, as a result, several hundred thousand perfectly good citizens who could be arrested and sent to jail any day. Perhaps the most striking development of our government is that the laws are not made by all the people nor by representatives of the people, but by small cliques, highly organized, and tremendously energized over particular questions. These cliques are determined to force their views on other questions upon them. The question is never asked whether the supposed offenses against the community are as bad as the penalties inflicted. There seems to be in the air a mania to find new ways of imprisoning American citizens, and yet, is there anything that can be as bad for the individual or the nation as a man in jail who can possibly be kept out?

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The headline honors at the Orpheum next week will be divided between the Rigoletto Brothers and Edwin Stevens and Tina Marshall. Charles and Henry Rigoletto are twin brothers who closely resemble each other both in appearance and ability. Their versatility is their crowning achievement. They are instrumentalists, jugglers, magicians, mimics, illusionists, acrobats and aerial gymnasts. Edwin Stevens is always worth while and his fair colleague, Miss Marshall, is a winsome, dainty and accomplished actress. These artists will appear in a sketch by Junie McCree entitled "Two Old Men and the Devil." It has proved a tremendous hit. Marie Fitzgibbons, styled "The Great Big Story Teller," is an exceptionally gifted monologist with a rare sense of humor. She has a large assortment of diverting and novel stories and much enjoyment can be relied on from her efforts. Eleanor Haber and her company will present an exceedingly clever one-act comedy by Ethel Rosenthal entitled "The Office Lady." It revolves round the wit of a slangy and bright stenographer. Brent Hayes, appropriately styled Banjo Virtuoso, will play the compositions of the great masters with the same perfection as he does the simple plantation melodies. Louis London, the possessor of a splendid baritone voice, will contribute what he terms "Character Song Studies." Next week will be the last of Charley Grapewin, assisted by Anna Chance. They will present a new sketch entitled "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." It will also close the engagement of the dancing sensation, the W. Horelik Ensemble.

Avoid such performance, where vice assumes the face of virtue; seek wisdom and knowledge without ever thinking you have found them. A man is wise while he continues in the pursuit of wisdom; but when he once fancies that he has found the object of his inquiry, he then becomes a fool.—Goldsmith.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELING.

A correspondent courteously furnishes the following article taken from "The Traffic World," November 26, 1914:

"As a contrast to the traveling facilities which are now so universal it is interesting to read a 'Copy of the Rules for Travelers on the First Railway,' a document still preserved among the archives of the company of the Manchester to Liverpool Railway.

"(1) Any person desiring to travel from Liverpool to Manchester, or vice versa, or any portion of the journey thereof, must, twenty-four hours beforehand, make application to the station agent at the place of departure, giving his name, address, place of birth, age, occupation and reason for desiring to travel.

"(2) The station agent upon assuring himself that the applicant desires to travel for a just and lawful cause, shall thereupon issue a ticket to the applicant, who shall travel by the train named thereon.

"(3) Trains will start at their point of departure as near schedule time as possible, but the company does not guarantee when they will reach their destination.

"(4) Trains not reaching their destination before dark will put up at one of the several stopping places along the route for the night, and passengers must pay, and provide for, their own lodging during the night.

"(5) Luggage will be carried on the roof of the carriages. If such luggage gets wet, the company will not be responsible for any loss attaching thereto."

SAN FRANCISCO WANTS TO GROW.

The Greater San Francisco enabling act, contemplating the annexation of San Mateo County by San Francisco, and designed to put into effect the constitutional amendment adopted last November has been introduced in the Legislature at the request of City Attorney Long. The bill provides for the annexation of the whole of San Mateo County, but requires the Legislature to supply a form of government for any section of the county that votes against being annexed. In order that the annexation plan may be carried out, the consent of a majority of the voters of San Francisco and San Mateo counties, and of the voters of every incorporated city in San Mateo County, will be required.

It is by doing our duty that we learn to do it. So long as men dispute whether or no a thing is their duty, they get never the nearer. Let them set ever so weakly about doing it, and the face of things alters. They find in themselves strength which they knew not of. Difficulties which it seemed to them they could not get over, disappear.—E. B. Pusey.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks. The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - - NEW YORK

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 5, 1915.

According to the law of the Council the election of president for the ensuing term was proceeded with, beginning at 7:30 p. m., and closed at 9:30 p. m. The sergeant-at-arms and the judges of election distributed the ballots to the delegates.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 537—S. Stinson, vice M. B. Schaldach. Coopers—Joseph Cresse, Walter Randolph, I. P. Beban. Post Office Clerks—Prentice Shoaf, vice Jos. Phipps. Cracker Bakers—F. Alpers. Typographical—W. G. Hoffman, vice W. K. Galloway. Beer Drivers—H. Giannini, an additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From State Federation of Labor, receipt for \$500. From President Wilson, in reference to the Immigration bill. From Congressman Raker, relative to the Immigration bill. From United Laborers' Union, in reference to one of their delegates not being permitted to vote. From Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, announcement of their ball to be held on February 11th at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, in reference to the Waitresses' Union. From Elevator Conductors' Union, relative to elevator operators employed in the City and County Hospital. From the Iron Trades Council, request for a boycott on the Western Pipe and Steel Co. of Richmond, Cal. From Milkers' Union, request for a boycott on Mendot, 654 Fulton street.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Pasadena Board of Labor, relative to the pardon for Bros. Ford and Suhr. From the Copyists of the County Recorder's office, relative to charter amendment No. 28. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Hutchinson, relative to the removal from office of Bro. Ainsworth. From Railway Employees' Department, relative to Goeke House bill 317,894.

Referred to Label Section—From Metal Polishers' International Union, in reference to the unfair firm of Sternau Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Referred to Brewery Workers—From the Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council, in reference to the Anhauser-Busch Brewing Co.

Requests Complied With—From Louis H. Mooser, requesting Council and its affiliated unions to participate in the grand opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. From the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, in reference to the unfair firms of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; also the firm of G. & C. Merriman & Co. of Springfield, Mass.

Reports of Unions—Steam Fitters No. 590—Protested against machinists doing their work. Laborers—Business good. Retail Clerks—Are making an effort to unionize stores; request a demand for clerks' card.

Label Section—Minutes received and filed.

Executive Committee—The communication from the A. F. of L. relative to the millmen, was referred to the secretary for reply thereto. On the request of Laundry Wagon Drivers for a boycott on the Wet Wash Laundry, committee recommends that the matter be laid over until Mr. Mulcrevy makes good his intention of joining the union. On the communication of Bro. Mooney, in reference to his making application for membership in the Laborers' Union, it developed that during the discussion that Bro. Mooney desired to become a member of Labor-

ers' Union, but the union did not desire to accept his application, but would permit him to continue working on his molder's card; committee recommends that the communication be filed. Moved to concur in the recommendation. Amendment, that the matter be re-referred to the executive committee. Amendment to amendment, that the matter be laid on the table; amendment to amendment carried. Report of committee adopted as amended.

Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommends that the Council comply with the request of Chauffeurs' Union, and that the Council go on record in favor of abolishing the licensing of chauffeurs and the annual renewal of same, and that the legislative agent be instructed to introduce and support legislation to that effect. On the proposed revision of certain sections of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, committee recommends that the secretary be directed to arrange for an interview by this committee with said Industrial Accident Commission for the consideration of this very important matter. Committee desires to announce that next Thursday evening, February 11th, it will consider legislation with reference to inspection of elevators; also on Thursday evening, February 18th, it will consider legislation relative to vocational training. On the charter amendments, recommends as follows: Charter Amendment No. 2, recommends that the Council reaffirm its previous indorsement; concurred in. Charter Amendment No. 3, this amendment has been somewhat modified since the Council considered it; Assistant City Attorney Lull has advised with this committee, and recommends that the Council indorse the amendment as modified; concurred in. Further hearings will be had each week until all are finally disposed of by the committee.

Special Order of Business—The recommendation of the executive committee, relative to Langendorf's bakery. Moved that the recommendation be adopted. Amendment, that the matter be re-referred to the executive committee; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the law and legislative committee confine itself to charter amendments affecting organized labor in San Francisco; carried.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable set of resolutions to be presented to retiring President Gallagher; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Johnson, McGuire and Rogers.

Election of Officers—The judges and tellers announced the vote for president as follows: Total vote cast, 249; Delegate Murphy, 129; Delegate Mullen, 120. Delegate Murphy having received the majority vote the chair declared him elected president of the Council for the ensuing term, and thereupon President-elect Murphy assumed the chair.

President Murphy declared the officers-elect duly installed for the ensuing year.

Receipts—Material Teamsters, \$24; Broom Makers, \$16; State Federation of Labor, \$70; Typographical, \$40; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Bartenders, \$40; Waiters, \$40; Blacksmiths, \$16; Box Makers, \$4; Butchers, \$16; Machinists, \$40; Carpenters No. 1640, \$20; Undertakers, \$16; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Rammermen, \$4; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Marine Firemen, \$60; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Pavers, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$8; Stockton Assessment, \$44.05. Total receipts, \$554.05.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and office expenses, \$15; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Russell I. Wisler, \$9.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$3.72; Postal Telegraph Co., \$8.74; Hall

Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Recreation League, \$5; Label Section \$8. Total expenses, \$253.46.

Council adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle

Union Label of the United Brewery Workers

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held February 3, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—Trustees Erickson and French were noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Cooks' Helpers' Union for E. W. Birch and Fred Wise; from Stable Employees, for Gus Abels and A. Carlson; from Press Assistants, for Peter Fitzgerald and Sam Abends; from Cigar Makers, for F. Perry. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Vice-President Sister Walden, excuse for non-attendance at meeting; filed. From A. F. of L., requesting the sending telegrams to Congressmen of the State in behalf of the Immigration bill. Secretary was instructed to send night letters to Congressmen John I. Nolan and Julius Kahn. From E. Goslinsky & Co., announcing that they have placed on the market a new 5-cent cigar called "State Flag" which can be bought at any cigar stand in the city, requesting union men to ask for said cigar, as well as the label on the box being made in this city and under strictly union conditions; filed.

Bills—600 vouchers, \$4; turkey for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$3.25; subscription for "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; hall rent, \$8; salaries, postage and expenses to both secretaries, \$20.75; Organizer Sister Walden, \$6.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks requested a demand for their card from the clerks working for Sommer & Kaufman in both stores, on Market street and Grant avenue. Garment Workers reported that their members only work half time, there being hardly any demand for their label. Glove Workers reported that there is a glove factory at 2650 Mission street that uses their label.

Reports of Committees—Ladies' Auxiliary submitted minutes of their last meeting, announcing that they will meet in the new Labor Temple every second and fourth Monday; that the whist party given by them, in spite of the bad weather, was a success; that the Garment Workers donated 2 shirts, Grocery Clerks a merchandise order for \$1, Janitors a broom, and the Philadelphia Shoe Company a pair of slippers. Secretary reported that the bill board sign on Fifteenth and Mission was blown down by the wind, and by motion he was authorized to have the same put up.

Bills—Trustees reported favorably on bills, and the same were ordered paid.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to communicate with S. N. Wood & Co. and Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 in regard to complaint made against clerks working in above mentioned store; he was also instructed to furnish the Ladies' Auxiliary with letterheads and envelopes of the Section.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

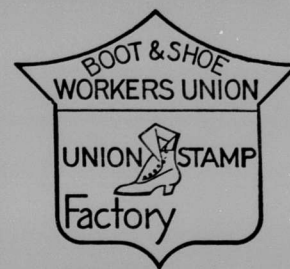
Don't object that your duties are so insignificant; they are to be reckoned of infinite significance, and alone important to you. Were it but the more perfect regulation of your apartment, the sorting away of your clothes and trinkets, the arranging of your papers—"whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and all thy worth and constancy. Much more, if your duties are of evidently higher, wider scope; if you have brothers, sisters, a father, a mother, weigh earnestly what claim does lie upon you on behalf of each, and consider it as the one thing needful to pay them more and more honestly and nobly what you owe.—Thomas Carlyle.

FUTURE IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

Among the many far-reaching effects of the present European war, the influence exerted on immigration assumes a prominent place. The end of the last fiscal year saw a total of 1,485,957 added to our population from this source. The influx of immigration proceeded at the normal rate until it was given a sudden check by the declaration of war in August, when the daily average landing of 3000 or more at Ellis Island became barely that many a week. There seems to be a general agreement that the cessation of the war will see a renewal of the flood of immigrants which will surpass anything heretofore experienced. The country is alert to this possibility, and preparations to meet the expected increase are already in evidence. The proposed changes in our immigration laws will, if enacted, enforce more rigid physical requirements than any previous legislation on this subject. There is no doubt that the country needs these added safeguards. The truth of this statement is forcibly illustrated by that section of the report of the Committee on Inquiry into the Department of Health, Charities, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, which deals with aliens in institutions. The committee examined, as far as practicable, every patient admitted to Bellevue for a period of thirty-one days from May, 19, 1913, to June 18, 1913, inclusive. Of the 3454 admissions during that period, 363 were aliens who had been in the United States less than five years. The physicians who examined these aliens believed that there were 185 of them suffering from diseases caused by conditions which existed prior to landing in the United States. Among these were 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; 15 cases of venereal disease; 81 psychopathic cases; 2 cases of epilepsy, and 2 of imbecility. This made a total of 110 patients in one month whose admission to the United States was contrary to the Federal immigration law. Taking this month as a basis, the committee estimates that in one year Bellevue Hospital would receive 1345 alien patients whose exclusion from this country is mandatory under existing Federal statutes, while the total number of aliens who would be patients from causes existing prior to landing would be 2262 yearly. This large number of physically and mentally defective aliens have succeeded in passing the examinations at entrance primarily because there are totally inadequate facilities for examining such a large number in the time allotted for the work. Now that immigration has declined to 3000 a week, the physicians at Ellis Island have been able to make more thorough examinations. As a result of this intensive scrutiny, the percentage of defects noted has increased from the former 2 or 3 per cent to about 7 per cent. The difference in the results obtained, leads "The Journal of the American Medical Association" to suggest the advisability of urging the Department of Labor to provide the increased facilities which will be absolutely necessary if the physicians continue their present thorough methods of examination when immigration resumes its normal course.

A man is not poor because he has nothing, but because he does not work. The man who without any degree of wealth has an employment is as much at his ease as he who without labor has an income of a hundred crowns a year. He who has no substance and yet has a trade, is not poorer than he who, possessing ten acres of land, is obliged to cultivate it for his subsistence. The mechanic who gives his art as an inheritance to his children has left them a fortune which is multiplied in proportion to their number. It is not so with him, who, having ten acres of land, divides it amongst his children.—Montesquieu.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

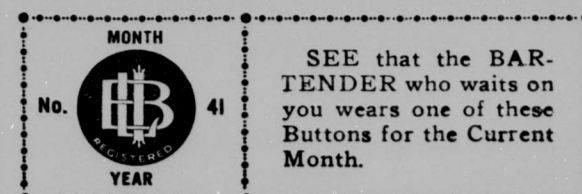
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



FEBRUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
*Intertype Machines.	
*Monotype Machines.	
*Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gilie Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	220 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'ny & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) *Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council having in charge the conduct of the campaign for the charter amendment authorized by the Board of Supervisors to be submitted to the people at a charter amendment election to be held on Tuesday, March 16th, is proceeding with its work without a hitch. On Monday last the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the printing and distribution of an argument to be presented to the voters of this city and county which will be enclosed in the envelope containing the sample ballot furnished voters. By this action it is possible to lay before every qualified voter the reasons advanced by the Allied Printing Trades Council for the adoption of the proposed amendment. In addition to the publicity gained in this manner the Allied Council is having printed hundreds of thousands of throw-away cards and several thousand quarter cards for distribution throughout the city. A sub-committee has been appointed to arrange for speakers to visit every labor organization in the city and ask support for the proposed amendment. Every method of activity that can be used for the purpose of reaching voters will be taken advantage of. Religious organizations, promotion clubs and civic bodies have been approached on the subject and the responses thus far received have all been favorable. Let every member of San Francisco Typographical Union volunteer his services in some capacity. Register your name at the campaign headquarters, 703 Underwood Building. Every one can do something.

For the fifth time since January 6th death has claimed a member of No. 21. George Schwab of the "Evening Call" chapel succumbed to congestion of the lungs at his home, 1107 Center street, Oakland, on the morning of February 6th. Schwab's illness was of short duration and his death came as a surprise to many friends and acquaintances among the printers of the bay cities. Schwab was born in Missouri in 1862. He came to California 27 years ago and was employed in this city in the newspaper branch almost continuously since his arrival in California. He had many friends, gained through his genial disposition and optimistic nature. A widow, Rosalind Schwab, together with Rudolph Schwab, a brother, and George, Harold and William Schwab, sons, and Mrs. F. E. Dolan, a daughter, survive. Funeral services were conducted at Truman's chapel, 1919 Mission street, on Monday, February 8th, under auspices of the union. Rev. W. E. Dugan, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, a member of No. 21, officiating. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

A special meeting of the union will be held on Sunday next at 2 p. m. at the Labor Temple to consider the report of the scale committee authorized at the last meeting of the union to revise the book, job and machine scale. A full attendance from the job branch is expected.

A letter from Edward Johnson, Brewster, Wash., received by Secretary Michelson, makes inquiries for Eugene Johnson, a printer, supposed to be in San Francisco. Johnson deposited an honorable withdrawal card with the secretary September 11, 1914, and has not put in an appearance since at headquarters. Any information concerning him may be communicated to the secretary.

A letter to Jerry Galvin, from Jimmy McLaughlin, at the Home in Colorado Springs indicates a full house—about 200 residents. He also reports that Ross and Gallagher are holding their own. The annual vaudeville entertainment took place on January 28th and attracted an audience of 600 persons, proving a great success.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters of Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth.

Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shoremen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 116 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Binder Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 419—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 394—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Clearing and Grading—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue.

Clearing and Grading—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Coal Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Coal and Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cookery—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 41—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 605 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1251 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1151 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1251 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 218 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Milkmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 63 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Printers—Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1251 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 419—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2414 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 63 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 299 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 39—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: James Bolger of the riggers and stevedores; John P. McCabe of the blacksmiths; Charles P. Arth of the barbers; John Beaver of the glass blowers.

A whist party is to be given in St. Phillip's Hall, Elizabeth and Diamond streets, on Tuesday evening, February 16th. Score cards, 25 cents.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: J. B. Thompson, Ed. Andersen, I. N. Hylen, Mark Flynn, Jas. Faltus, Herman Twedt, Chas. F. Hammerlin, O. B. Holmberg and Paul Gebhardt.

The 1915 convention committee of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, composed of delegates from San Francisco and Oakland local unions, has completed arrangements with the management of the Hotel Sutter for establishing headquarters there during the convention to be held in this city commencing June 14th, and continuing throughout the week. A convention fund of \$5000 has been raised by an assessment of 5 cents per month per member for eighteen months, for the entertainment of delegates and visitors. The international union will have a representative in the local field beginning in the month of May. Sub-committees have been appointed to take charge of all details in connection with the convention. The main question before the convention will be the segregation of the culinary workers from the bartenders, and the amalgamation of the latter with the brewery workers.

Rose Bernard, 18 years old, living at 1076 McAllister street, and employed at the Eagle Laundry, was caught in the mangle, while at work Wednesday morning, and had her right hand so badly crushed that amputation will probably be necessary. The injured girl is at the Central Emergency Hospital.

The first union picnic of the season will be given by the Bartenders' Union at Shell Mound Park on Sunday, April 4th. Following is the committee on arrangements: J. B. Roland, F. E. Plate, George Pfeil, M. Skierka, B. Altschul, J. Nolan and Daniel D. Regan. During the past week the union paid \$75 in sick benefits, initiated three candidates and received five applications for membership.

The proposed charter amendment making compulsory the use of the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all city printing has received the unanimous indorsement of Carpenters' Union No. 483. During the week the union paid a total of \$42.75 in benefits to members, admitted four by transfer card and two by initiation.

In honor of Supervisor Charles A. Nelson an informal social and smoker will be given by Carpenters' Union No. 2555 next Saturday night in Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero street. For the past ten years Nelson has been president of the District Council of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

It is recorded of one of the world's gifted painters that he stood before the masterpiece of the great genius of his age, one which he could not hope to equal, nor even rival, and yet this superiority so far from crushing him, only elevated his feeling, for he saw realized those conceptions which had floated before him, dim and unsubstantial; in every line and touch he felt a spirit immeasurably superior, yet kindred, and is reported to have exclaimed, with dignified humility, "And I, too, am a painter!"—F. W. Robertson.

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Personal and Local

The Label Section and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Labor Council are holding a number of interesting meetings at this time. The Label Section meets on the first and third Wednesdays and the Auxiliary on the second and fourth.

Machinists' Apprentices, Golden West Lodge No. 1, has elected the following delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council: J. Gorman, G. Young and W. Becker.

McArthur Johnson of Stereotypers' Union No. 29 has been appointed publicity agent for the campaign being conducted by the Allied Printing Trades Council in behalf of the proposed charter amendment making compulsory the use of the union label on all city printing.

At the last meeting of Musicians' Union No. 6 thirty-one members were reinstated and seven members were admitted on transfer from other locals. The monthly meeting of the union will be held Thursday at 11 a. m. As there will be several important resolutions to come up for action a full attendance is desired.

At the last meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union thirty candidates were initiated.

The State Highway Commission will be asked by the Labor Council to have all bridge construction done by union labor.

The new wage scale of the Steam Shovelmen's Union has been approved by the Labor Council.

The Hoisting Engineers plan to enforce their new wage scale on the water front, and the Labor Council has indorsed the new wage.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has been instructed to render a report on the proposed charter amendments.

President Murphy has been authorized by the Labor Council to appoint a committee of ten to represent the Council at the opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Presi-

dent Murphy urged all trade unionists to participate in the demonstration incident to the opening of the exposition.

The Elevator Conductors' and Starters' Union has complained to the Labor Council that it is having difficulty in securing conditions for its members employed in certain city and county institutions. The Council will investigate and assist the union in the matter.

The Labor Council has been advised that the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts has refused to seat delegates from the Waitresses' Union for alleged failure to comply with its rules. The executive committee of the Labor Council will investigate.

Resolutions of sympathy and regret at the death of Brother John P. McCabe, for many years recording secretary of Local 118 and District Council No. 28, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, were adopted at the last meeting of the District Council. Brother McCabe was one of the most respected of the local labor workers, and was always conscientious in the performance of his duties. Brother J. J. McTiernan was elected secretary-treasurer of the District Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother McCabe.

The United Laborers have called a special meeting for next Tuesday night, at which time they will consider the proposed \$3 a day universal wage scale. At their meeting Tuesday night they initiated 18 new members, and the picnic committee reported that they had chosen Glen Park as the place to hold their picnic in the near future.

The Stationary Firemen, Local No. 86, at their meeting Tuesday night, endorsed the proposed charter amendment No. 28, providing for an increase in copyists' pay in the Recorder's office.

THE GLORY OF WAR.

How easy it is to tell the stories that throb with life, that stir the imagination of men and women when there is war for a background. Age has invested the bloody struggles of the nations with a romance sublime. Force has torn from the hands of the noble all the virtues that self-sacrifice and untiring zeal made possible, seeking to hide the blood-stains of the warriors with their ostentatious display. Fame has come to men because of the neatness of their butchery; the ability to slit a throat artistically, or to hide a foot of bright, cold steel in the body of a father was ever sufficient to ensure the fortune of most soldiers in the past. The prevailing ignorance of the people still permits that period of humanity's travail to be referred to as "the age of chivalry," and huge-bellied citizens, with atavistic tendencies, with fire in their eyes, bursting almost with patriotism and with well-stocked cellars, pray aloud that that time may come again.

We read day by day the story of heroic deeds; under the blessings of the vicars of God the brave allies hurl themselves upon the cowardly Germans, and the shrieks of the foe as the bayonet crashes through sinew and bone, cannot be distinguished from the shriek of the caveman of a hundred thousand years ago, as the jaws of some mighty mammoth crunched flesh and bone to make a meal. Then comes the counter attack. The brave Germans, blessed by God's vicars, fling themselves against the treacherous enemy; again the bayonet crashes into the vitals of men; again burst forth the cries of nameless pain, and nature's green and glorious garb is sullied and blackened with the blood of a colossal sacrifice.

Come, you war-drunk fools, and paint the glory of a father's death, with staring eyes and bloody jaw, the buzz of flies and maggots crawling through the ears, the nose, and from the gaping, awful wounds left from a foe's bayonet. Go tell the bonny boys and girls of their dead father's glory? Go tell the million wives of a million men that vultures' beaks plucked the sightless eyes of their beloved. Go tell a million mothers of all the people of the world, the boys they bore and nourished at the breasts of joy, were born to murder, or be foully murdered.—Melbourne "Labor Call."

True greatness first of all is a thing of the heart. It is all alive with robust and generous sympathies. It is neither behind its age nor too far before it. It is up with its age, and ahead of it only just so far as to be able to lead its march. It cannot slumber, for activity is a necessity of its existence. It is no reservoir, but a fountain.—Roswell D. Hitchcock.

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